

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

State Asylum for the Insane,

AT

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

OCTOBER 31st,

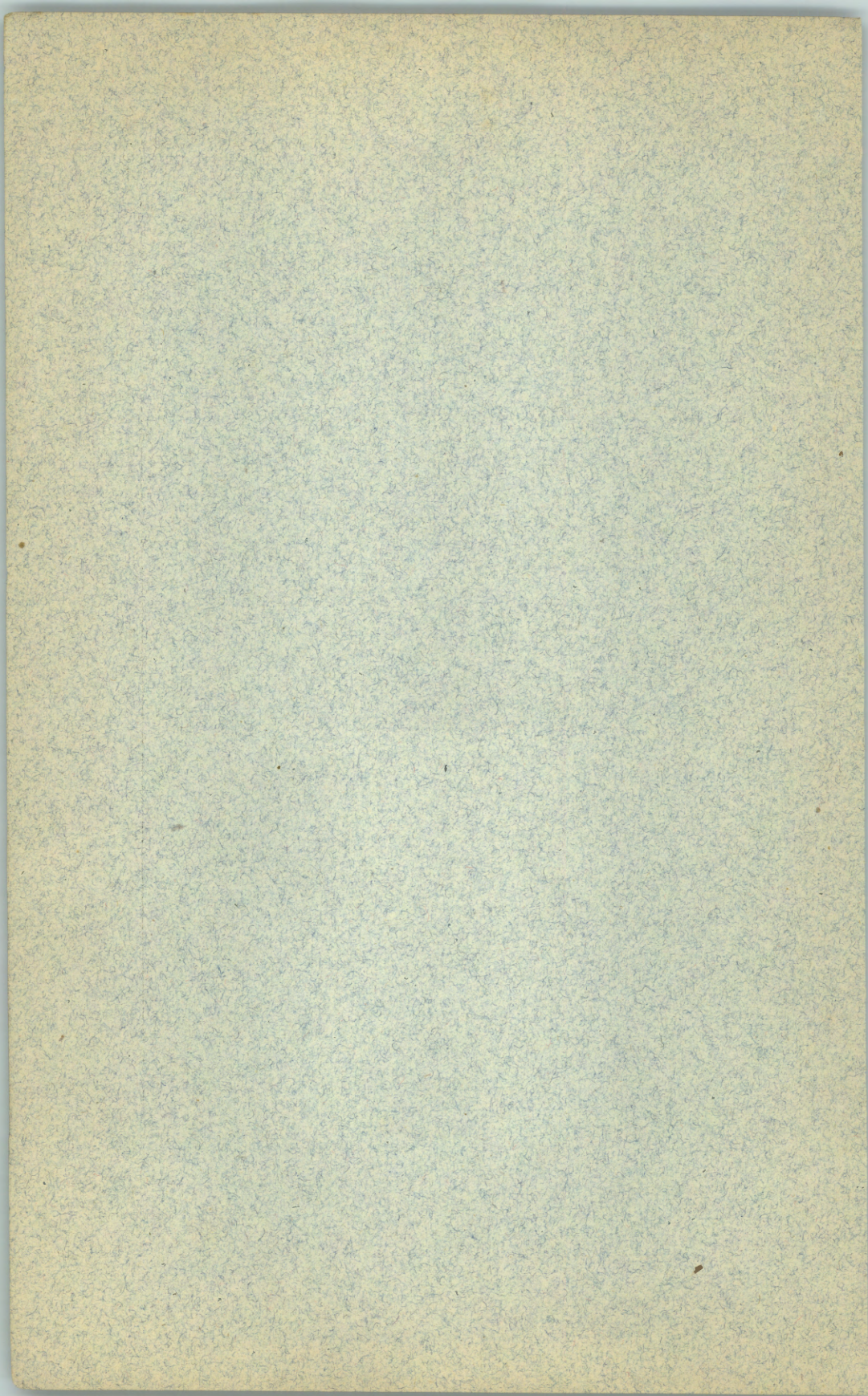
1882.

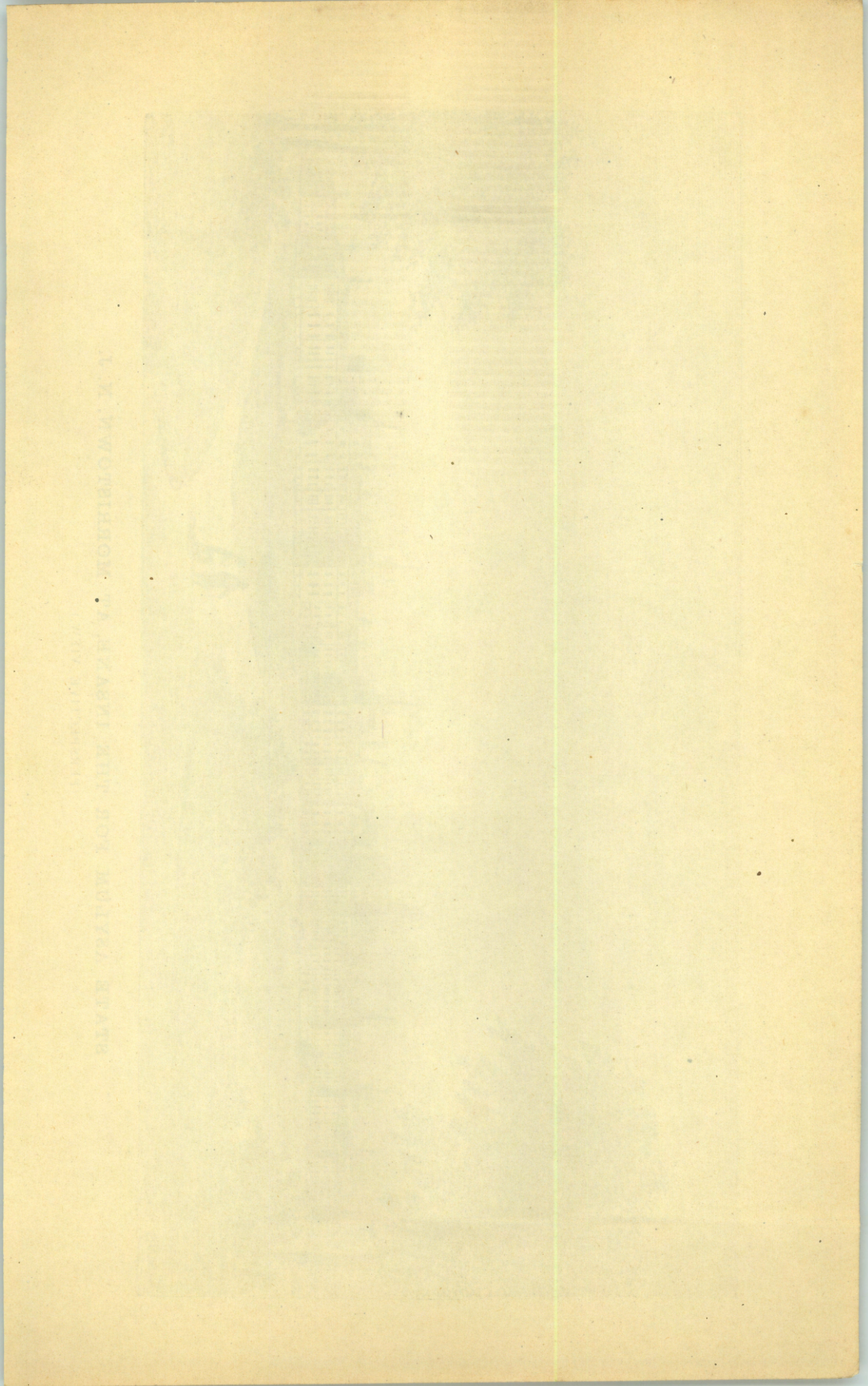


HOBOKEN, N. J.:
PRINTED BY MOYER & LUEHS.

1882.

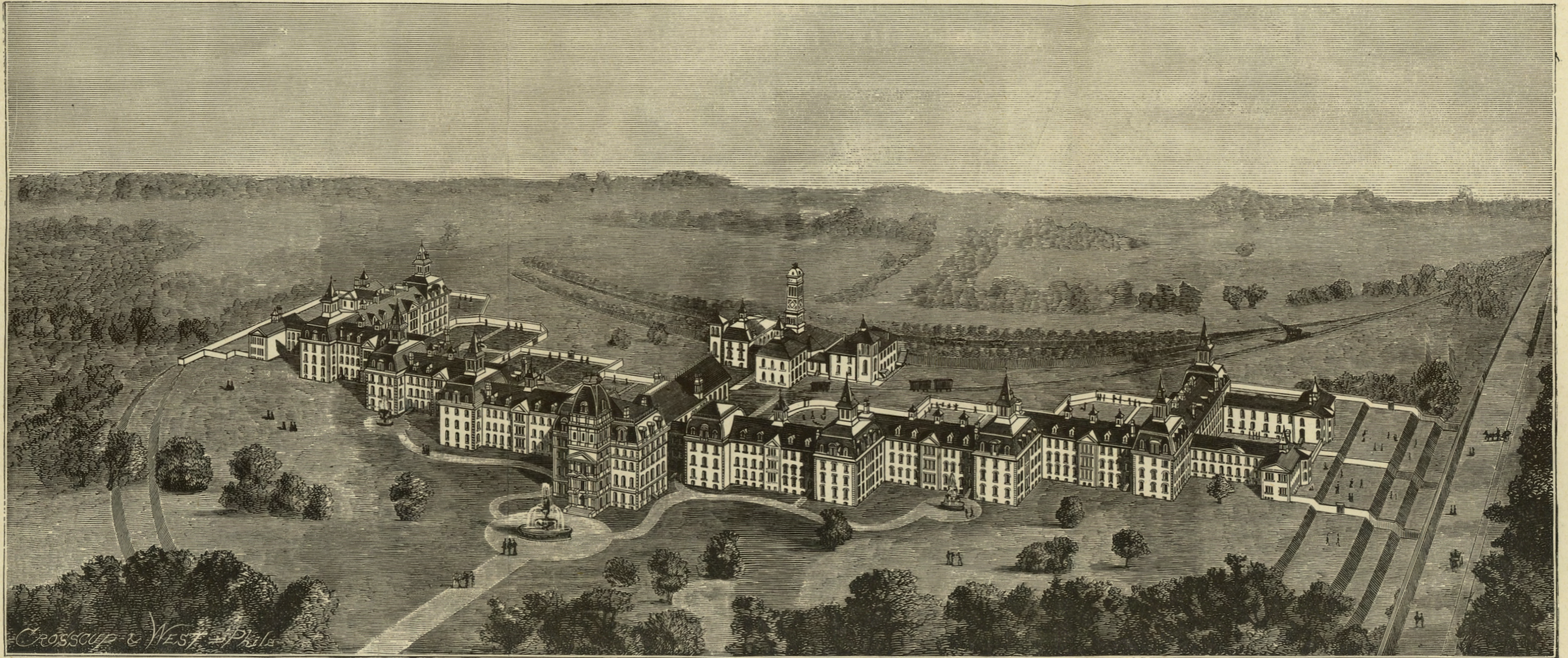
New Jersey State Library



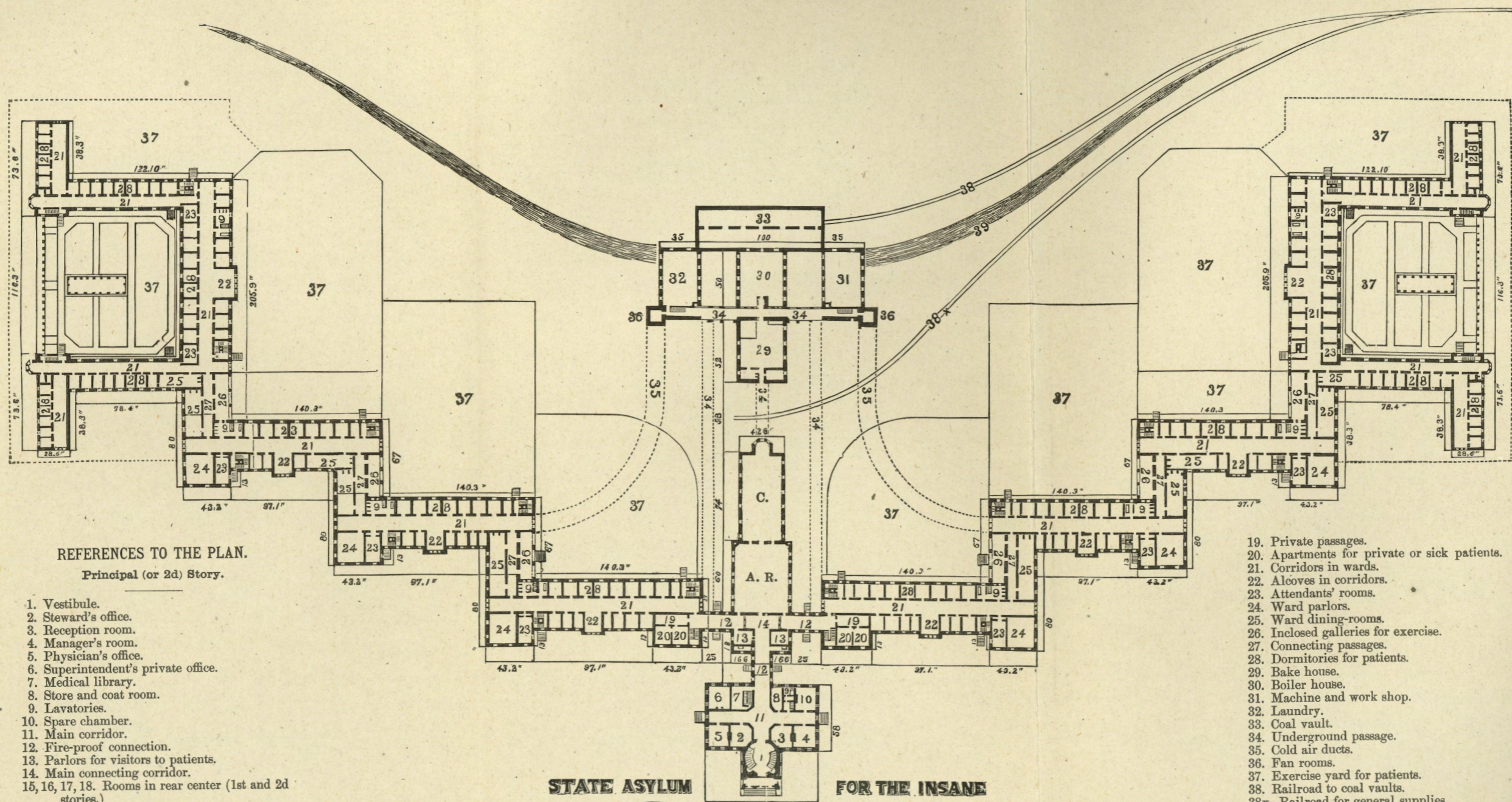




STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.
(PERSPECTIVE VIEW.)



STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.
(BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.)



REFERENCES TO THE PLAN.
Principal (or 2d) Story.

1. Vestibule.
2. Steward's office.
3. Reception room.
4. Manager's room.
5. Physician's office.
6. Superintendent's private office.
7. Medical library.
8. Store and coat room.
9. Lavatories.
10. Spare chamber.
11. Main corridor.
12. Fire-proof connection.
13. Parlors for visitors to patients.
14. Main connecting corridor.
- 15, 16, 17, 18. Rooms in rear center (1st and 2d stories.)
- A. R. Amusement room (3d story.)
- C. Chapel (3d story.)

19. Private passages.
20. Apartments for private or sick patients.
21. Corridors in wards.
22. Alcoves in corridors.
23. Attendants' rooms.
24. Ward parlors.
25. Ward dining-rooms.
26. Inclosed galleries for exercise.
27. Connecting passages.
28. Dormitories for patients.
29. Bake house.
30. Boiler house.
31. Machine and work shop.
32. Laundry.
33. Coal vault.
34. Underground passage.
35. Cold air ducts.
36. Fan rooms.
37. Exercise yard for patients.
38. Railroad to coal vaults.
- 38x. Railroad for general supplies.
39. Terrace.

STATE ASYLUM **FOR THE INSANE**
MORRISTOWN, N.J.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

State Asylum for the Insane,

AT

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

OCTOBER 31st,

1882.

HOBOKEN, N. J.:
PRINTED BY MOYER & LUEHS.

1882.

New Jersey State Library

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

State System for the Insurance

NORTON TOWN N. J.

NEW YORK

1881

NEW YORK

New Jersey State Library

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS.

BEACH VANDERPOOL.....Newark.
GEORGE A. HALSEY.....Newark.
SAMUEL S. CLARK, M. D.....Belvidere.
HIRAM C. CLARK.....Newton.
JAMES S. GREEN, M. D.....Elizabeth.
GARRET ACKERSON, Jr.....Hackensack.
AUGUSTUS W. CUTLER.....Morristown.
JOSIAH MEEKER.....Succasunna.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

President.....BEACH VANDERPOOL.
Secretary.....HIRAM C. CLARK.
Treasurer.....EUGENE VANDERPOOL.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Superintendent.....H. A. BUTTOLPH, M. D., LL.D.
Assistant Physician.....EDWIN E. SMITH, M. D.
Second Assistant Physician.....THOMAS M. LLOYD, M. D.
Steward.....MARTIN B. MONROE.
Matron.....Miss MARY TABOR.

OFFICERS OF THE YOUTH

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

1911

MANAGERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency George C. Ludlow, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

In obedience to the provisions of the tenth section of the further supplement to the act entitled "An Act to provide additional accommodations for the insane of this State," approved April thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, the Managers of "The State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, New Jersey," respectfully submit this, their

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT,

with which they also present the annual reports of the Superintendent, the Steward and the Treasurer, to which they refer for a full and itemized statement of whatever pertains to each department.

Since the last annual report, the Board of Managers have lost by death, three of their members, who have been associated with the control and management of the Asylum since its commencement, whose ability, judgment, prudence and executive power, have largely contributed to its complete and perfect adaptation to the charitable purposes for which the liberal Legislature of the State of New Jersey designed it, namely, the Hon. Francis S. Lathrop, President of the Board of Managers, William G. Lathrop and John S. Read.

The Board of Managers desire to bear testimony to the great value of the services these gentlemen have rendered, and to record its sorrow at their loss.

The Board of Managers desire to call the attention of the Legislature to the great necessity that exists of improving the grounds around the Asylum, by planting trees, grading, laying out walks and roads, and for making additional provision for the sewage and refuse matter discharged from the sewers leading from the Asylum.

On account of the large amount of water used in and about the building, for various purposes, together with the rain water from its extensive roofs, all of which is discharged through the sewers, it is claimed that the adjacent streams that receive it are defiled, and efforts have been made to invoke the aid of the courts to suppress it.

The feeling of citizens in the vicinity of the institution, and in the neighborhood of Morristown, is that not only the prosperity and growth of the region through which the streams containing this water passes, will be retarded, but also the health of persons exposed to noxious emanations from it, will be injured.

As this Board is without means to remedy this evil, they would respectfully refer the subject to the Legislature for such action as its importance demands; and to meet the necessary expense for this purpose, for the improvement of the grounds and for other important objects, as the erection of additional out-buildings, would recommend the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars.

The necessary expense of improvements and repairs to the buildings, and the repairs to the steam, water and gas-pipes and other fixtures, machinery of laundry, work-shops, &c., together with the ordinary cost of the support of the institution, will require a greater income than can be derived from receipts from the board of patients. The recent reduction of the price of board of the indigent patients, will materially interfere with the self-supporting ability of this Asylum, and the Board of Managers would recommend the law making the price of board of indigent patients three dollars, be amended so as to increase the price to three and a half dollars per week, which would give the management sufficient means, and which, it is hoped, will prevent in the future, calls for assistance from the State Treasury for improvements to buildings and grounds.

Since the reduction in the allowance for the board of the indigent patients, those articles most necessary for the actual living of the patients have largely advanced in price, while the income of the Asylum, at its present number of inmates, has been reduced about thirteen thousand dollars a year.

With sufficient means to put the grounds in proper condition, and provide for the sewage and refuse matter referred to above, and the addition of fifty cents a week to price of board of the indigent patients, the Asylum will be self-supporting.

A weekly inspection of the institution by one or more of the Managers has been made during the year, and their reports record uniform cleanliness, good order and discipline as prevailing throughout the Asylum.

The Board of Managers desire to bear testimony to the faithfulness and attention bestowed by all the officers and attendants in the discharge of their duties, and to their kind and careful treatment of the patients under their care.

By the Steward's report, it will be found that by the annual inventory taken as required by law, the value of the personal property of the Asylum is one hundred thousand three hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-three cents, an increase over last year of eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents.

During the year there has been no change made in the officers of the Asylum, who have discharged their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Managers.

BEACH VANDERPOOL,
GEORGE A. HALSEY,
SAMUEL S. CLARK,
HIRAM C. CLARK,
JAMES S. GREEN,
GARRET ACKERSON, JR.
AUGUSTUS W. CUTLER,
JOSIAH MEEKER,

Managers.

Dated, at the "State Asylum for the Insane at Morristown, N. J.,"
November 1st, 1882.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Managers of the State Asylum for the Insane, at
Morristown, New Jersey :*

GENTLEMEN—The Treasurer of the Asylum respectfully submits the following abstract of his receipts and expenditures from November 1st, 1881, to October 31st, 1882, inclusive :

DR.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1881	\$13,801 76
To amount received from the State Treasurer for county patients	\$26,651 41
To amount received from sundry counties for the support of county patients.....	87,192 87
To amount received for the support of private patients.....	58,233 03
To amount received for hides, fat, rags, &c.....	5,597 36
	177,674 67
	\$191,476 43

CR.

By amount paid Steward's orders.....	\$174,406 29
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	17,070 14
	\$191,476 43

EUGENE VANDERPOOL,
Treasurer.

Dated "State Asylum for the Insane, Morristown, New Jersey,"
November 1st, 1882.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts and compared the same with his books and vouchers, and find them in accordance with the above statement, correctly stated and balanced.

GEORGE A. HALSEY,
HIRAM C. CLARK,
JOSIAH MEEKER,

Auditing Committee.

THE SUIKIN REPORT

The Suikein Report is a detailed account of the activities of the Suikein group during the period from 1941 to 1945. It covers the organization, operations, and the impact of the group on the local population.

The Suikein group was formed in 1941 and was active in the region of the Suikein. It was a secret organization that operated in the shadows of the Japanese occupation. The group's activities were aimed at the liberation of the region and the establishment of a new government.

The Suikein group was active in the region of the Suikein. It was a secret organization that operated in the shadows of the Japanese occupation. The group's activities were aimed at the liberation of the region and the establishment of a new government.

The Suikein group was active in the region of the Suikein. It was a secret organization that operated in the shadows of the Japanese occupation. The group's activities were aimed at the liberation of the region and the establishment of a new government.

The Suikein group was active in the region of the Suikein. It was a secret organization that operated in the shadows of the Japanese occupation. The group's activities were aimed at the liberation of the region and the establishment of a new government.

The Suikein group was active in the region of the Suikein. It was a secret organization that operated in the shadows of the Japanese occupation. The group's activities were aimed at the liberation of the region and the establishment of a new government.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to present herewith the following abstract of the accounts of the Asylum for the fiscal year, ending October 30th, 1882, together with an appendix, showing in detail the products of the farm, garden and dairy, the value of which was estimated at \$11,997.10, to which may be added \$234, the amount received for rents, making a total of \$12,231.10 as the returns of this department, an increase of \$1,946.99 above the valuation of the products of last year.

The cost of this department, including the purchase of farm implements, clearing up new fields, and general improvements, was \$7,094.33, which amount, when deducted from the total returns, leaves a balance of \$5,136.77 in excess of the expenses. This result may be considered quite satisfactory, in view of the fact that our crops, particularly those from the grass land, were to some extent affected by the severe drouth of the season of 1881.

The statement of the Treasurer shows a balance of \$17,070.14 remaining in his hands at the date of his annual report, and the liabilities on file at that date about equaled that amount.

The work of putting the railroad in proper order commenced in 1879, and other improvements were continued during the year, and progressed as far as the income of the institution would permit. Painting the Asylum buildings, considered a necessity by the Managers, was done, which has added an item of expense under that head.

The annual inventory and appraisement of the personal property of the Asylum was made at the time provided by law, and amounted to \$100,360.73, a small increase above the appraisement of last year.

Very respectfully,

M. B. MONROE,
Steward.

(11)

*Annual Abstract of Accounts for the Year ending
October 30th, 1882.*

EUGENE VANDERPOOL, TREASURER.

DR.	CR.
To balance October 31st, 1881.....	Amusement.....
\$12,892 06	Books and stationery.....
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of private patients.....	Bedding, linen, &c.....
58,233 03	Clothing.....
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of county patients.....	Crockery.....
87,192 87	Farm and garden and farm imple- ments.....
To amount received from State Treasurer for county patients....	Fixtures.....
26,651 41	Flour.....
To amount received for sundries, rags, &c.....	Feed and oats.....
271 34	Fruit.....
To amount received for hides, tal- low, &c.....	Freight.....
4,626 81	Furniture.....
To amount received for rents.....	Fuel.....
284 00	Funeral expenses.....
To amount received for hogs and pigs.....	Grounds and grading.....
433 75	Harness, blankets and stable sup- plies.....
To amount received for postage stamps.....	Hay and straw.....
31 46	Household goods.....
To amount deducted from voucher No. 276, November 1st, 1881.....	Incidentals, including brooms, brushes, pails, soap, waste, combs and brushes, razors and strops, telegrams, &c.....
02	Improvement of buildings.....
	Insurance.....
	Light, including gas used as fuel in laundry, and for cooking.....
	Laundry.....
	Medical supplies.....
	Newspapers.....
	Provisions and groceries.....
	Postage.....
	Painting.....
	Refunding.....
	Repairs.....
	Smith and wheelwright.....
	Stock.....
	Steam-pipe covering.....
	Tools and supplies, boiler house and machine.....
	Vegetables.....
	Wages.....
	Cash balance on hand.....
<u>\$190,566 75</u>	<u>\$190,566 75</u>

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Asylum :

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the law for organizing the Asylum, the Superintendent submits his annual report :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum October 31st, 1881.....	310	331	641
Received since to November 1st, 1882.....	98	76	174
Under treatment during the year.....	408	407	815
Discharged recovered.....	21	14	35
" improved.....	32	19	51
" unimproved.....	1	6	7
Died.....	33	22	55
Discharged and died.....	87	61	148
Remaining October 31st, 1882.....	322	346	667
Of this number there are.....	County. 524	Private. 143	Total. 667
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Whole number received from opening of Asylum, August 17th, 1876, to November 1st, 1882.....	698	662	1,360
Discharged recovered.....	99	78	177
" improved.....	128	117	245
" unimproved.....	14	23	37
Died.....	136	98	234
Whole number discharged and died.....	377	316	693
Whole number remaining.....	321	346	667
Total discharged and remaining.....	698	662	1,360

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sexes	698	662	1,360

II.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ages between 5 and 10.....	1	1	2
" " 10 and 15.....	7	2	9
" " 15 and 20.....	33	27	60
" " 20 and 30.....	148	140	288
" " 30 and 40.....	184	201	385
" " 40 and 50.....	159	125	284
" " 50 and 60.....	100	94	194
" " 60 and 70.....	46	47	93
" " 70 and 80.....	16	21	37
" " 80 and 90.....	4	4	8
	698	662	1,360

III.

DOMESTIC STATE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married	315	309	624
Unmarried.....	336	260	596
Widowers.....	43	.....	43
Widows .....	.....	83	83
Divorced .....	.....	5	5
Unknown	4	5	9
	698	662	1,360

IV.

NATIVITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Jersey.....	260	199	459
New York.....	133	112	245
Pennsylvania.....	16	18	34
Massachusetts.....	8	11	19
Ohio.....	7	3	10
Maine.....	6	1	7
New Hampshire.....	2	2	4
Connecticut.....	7	8	15
Vermont.....	3	1	4
Virginia.....	.....	3	3
Georgia.....	2	.....	2
Louisiana.....	.....	1	1
Iowa.....	.....	1	1
Michigan.....	.....	1	1
Illinois.....	.....	1	1
Maryland.....	1	3	4
North Carolina.....	1	1	2
South Carolina.....	1	1	2
Texas.....	1	.....	1
Missouri.....	1	.....	1
Mississippi.....	.....	1	1
Tennessee.....	.....	1	1
District of Columbia.....	.....	1	1
Florida.....	.....	1	1
Rhode Island.....	2	2	4
Ireland.....	94	130	224
Germany.....	69	80	149
England.....	31	33	64
Wales.....	3	2	5
Scotland.....	7	7	14
Canada.....	3	1	4
Prussia.....	1	2	3
France.....	4	5	9
Holland.....	3	1	4
Sweden.....	3	3	6
Norway.....	1	.....	1
Denmark.....	.....	1	1
Poland.....	1	.....	1
Austria.....	1	1	2
Nova Scotia.....	2	.....	2
West Indies.....	4	.....	4
British Honduras.....	1	.....	1
Switzerland.....	.....	2	2
Africa.....	1	.....	1
Russia.....	2	1	3
Portugal.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	16	19	35
	698	662	1,360

V.

HOW SENT.	Private.	Indigent.	Pauper.	Criminal.	Total.
Bergen.....	14	86	4	1	105
Essex.....	74	77	7	2	160
Hudson.....	63	136	5	2	206
Morris.....	33	93	11	10	147
Passaic.....	19	104	5	1	129
Sussex.....	11	39	6	1	57
Union.....	41	164	19	1	225
Warren.....	12	96	2	2	112
Middlesex.....	11				11
Monmouth.....	6				6
Camden.....	1				1
Mercer.....	1				1
Hunterdon.....	4				4
Ocean.....	1				1
Somerset.....	3				3
New York.....	167				167
Louisiana.....	2				2
Georgia.....	1				1
Pennsylvania.....	3				3
Connecticut.....	2				2
Ohio.....	1				1
Nova Scotia.....	1				1
British Honduras.....	1				1
Maine.....	12				12
Virginia.....	2				2
	486	795	59	20	1,360

VI.

DURATION OF DISEASE PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 year.....	214	227	441
More than 1 year.....	123	70	193
More than 2 years.....	78	55	133
“ 3 “.....	45	39	84
“ 4 “.....	32	27	59
“ 5 “.....	37	37	74
“ 6 “.....	21	25	46
“ 7 “.....	23	16	39
“ 8 “.....	16	17	33
“ 9 “.....	12	10	22
“ 10 “.....	14	27	41
“ 11 “.....	6	6	12
“ 12 “.....	10	9	19
“ 13 “.....	8	6	14
“ 14 “.....	1	5	6
“ 15 “.....	8	16	24
“ 16 “.....	5	5	10
“ 17 “.....	7	2	9
“ 18 “.....	2	1	3
“ 19 “.....	2	4	6
“ 20 “.....	8	8	16
“ 21 “.....	1	3	4
“ 22 “.....	1	4	5
“ 23 “.....	2	4	6
“ 24 “.....	1	1	2
“ 25 “.....	.....	4	4
“ 27 “.....	2	1	3
“ 28 “.....	.....	2	2
“ 30 “.....	2	9	11
“ 31 “.....	1	1	2
“ 33 “.....	.....	1	1
“ 34 “.....	.....	1	1
“ 35 “.....	2	1	3
“ 36 “.....	.....	1	1
“ 40 “.....	1	.....	1
“ 45 “.....	.....	1	1
Unknown years.....	13	16	29
	698	662	1,360

GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The number of patients at the close of the last year, October 31st, 1881, was six hundred and forty-one—three hundred and ten men and three hundred and thirty-one women.

The number received since, viz., from November 1st, 1881, to October 31st, 1882, inclusive, was one hundred and seventy-four—ninety-eight men and seventy-six women.

The whole number of cases under treatment during the same period was eight hundred and fifteen—four hundred and eight men and four hundred and seven women.

There remained at the close of the year six hundred and sixty-seven, of whom three hundred and twenty-one were men and three hundred and forty-six were women.

Of the one hundred and forty-eight discharged during the year, thirty-five were recovered; fifty-one improved; seven unimproved, and fifty-five died.

Death occurred in twenty-three cases from general chronic exhaustion; in six from general paralysis; in seven from exhaustion of acute mania; in three from epilepsy; in three from consumption; in one from pneumonia; in one from paralysis; in one from abscess of the lungs; in one from dropsy; in one from dysentery; in one from congestion of the brain; in two from disease of the heart; in one from dropsy with disease of the heart; in one from exhaustion of acute melancholia with heart clot and aortic thrombosis; in one from pulmonary thrombosis, after a paroxysm of mania, and one from jaundice.

Attention is called to a fact revealed by post mortem examinations, that in some cases of very rapid decline, particularly after maniacal states, death seems to have been caused, or, at least, to have been hastened, by the formation of heart clots and by pulmonary and aortic thrombosis.

The general health of the inmates of the Asylum has been good during the past year. Although a number of deaths are reported, yet a large proportion of them occurred in connection with chronic disease of long standing. It may also be stated that, of the inmates of the house, there still remain a large number to be discharged, in most cases only by death. On this account, too, the number of recoveries during the last, like that of previous years, is comparatively small.

It should be remembered, however, that institutions of this kind, aside from their curative influence upon the insane, serve a most important purpose to society and the State, by giving protection and kindly care to a large number of helpless individuals, who, but for such provision, would be exposed, when at large, to much physical hardship, and often to great mental annoyance and suffering. Families to which they belong, through the agency of institutions of this kind,

are relieved of a weight of anxiety and suspense on their account beyond estimate or computation; while whole communities, in many instances, experience a great sense of relief and increased security by the removal of disturbing and dangerous persons, who require the care and control of an institution. This is especially true in regard to some who have the tendency to commit acts of incendiarism or violence under slight provocation when at large and without proper control.

Work on the farm and in the garden has been regularly performed and with fair results, as will be seen by reference to the list of products received from each. While the institution may not derive a large profit from such products, they, nevertheless, do, to a large extent, promote its convenience and the health and comfort of the inmates, by furnishing the latter with vegetables and fruits in their season, in the best possible condition.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

Allusion has been made to this subject in every annual report of the institution since it was opened for the admission of patients, and its great importance clearly set forth. Plans for arranging them have been partially carried out, but much work still remains to be done.

For more definite information on the subject, reference is made to the reports of former years, but more particularly to that for 1881.

For want of means, little has been done during the past year, beyond sodding a few hundred yards of terraced surface, and transplanting from a nursery on the premises about two hundred shade trees, chiefly sugar maple, on the line of roadways and walks in front and in the exercise grounds for patients in the rear of the buildings.

It is now, perhaps, a fair question to consider whether, in view of the prospective cost of the needful improvements and repairs of so large an establishment, it would not be wise policy to arrange for such amount of increased income from the board of patients from the several counties as will meet the needful expenditure without the aid of special appropriations from the State Treasury hereafter for such objects.

It will be remembered that the charge for supporting the poor and indigent was reduced by an act of the Legislature, two years ago, from three dollars and fifty cents, to three dollars per week, thus diminishing the income of the institution from that source, with the present number of these classes under care, upwards of thirteen thousand dollars per annum.

It may be added, also, that since the passage of the act, which thus lessened the income of the institution from this source, the cost of many of the most important supplies has largely increased, amounting to more than the previous reductions, on account of which the act was passed.

DRAINAGE.

The attention of the Managers is called to the subject of the drainage of the building, which is effected by brick sewers, commencing at the foot of the smokestack at the boiler-house, in rear of the center structure, and passing outward across the grounds and under the third wings on either side, toward the low grounds.

On the way thither, the sewage passes through a series of settling and filter beds, by which process the solid matter, to a large extent, is removed from it, and composted with earth for farm use. From these beds the water, with such cleansing as it has received, is discharged into the adjoining streams, on the north and south of the building.

The amount of water used for all purposes daily, is large, one hundred thousand gallons and upward.

Besides this, the rain water from the roofs of the building, equaling many acres in extent of surface, is discharged through the sewers, adding much to the volume during rainy periods, and assisting to keep them perfectly clear of foul deposits.

As complaint is made, however, by parties below the institution, on the lines of the streams (notwithstanding the fact that the water is used mainly for power), it may be fair to consider whether the sewage question, connected with a State building so large as this, should not be referred to the Legislature, and by it to a commission of experts, whose duty should be to carefully examine it, recommend measures of relief, together with an estimate of the cost of the same and an appropriation to meet it.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

In the line of repairs, a pretty large and expensive work has been done, consisting of the repainting of the wood and metal surfaces connected with the roofs and campaniles, or towers of the main and rear buildings; also, the exterior of the window frames and sash throughout. All surfaces within the building are finished with the natural woods, yellow pine, ash and cherry in the wings, and in part of walnut and oak in the central edifice. The slate roofs have also been thoroughly examined and repaired, and the pointing of the stone and brick-work renewed where required.

The repair of track of railroad from the Morris Plains station to the house, has proved a large and quite expensive item, requiring, as it did, an improvement in the road-bed and the renewal of a large portion of the ties.

A pretty large extent of main steam-piping, also many steam cooking fixtures (steam ovens) have been covered by a non-conducting plastic material, furnished and applied by the Salamander Felting

Co., of New York. Improvements have also been made to a considerable extent in farm buildings, and in various localities in and about the premises.

EMPLOYMENTS.

Many of the male patients have been employed on the farm, in the garden, on the grounds, in the laundry, in the mechanical bakery and in the various shops during the past year; while an equally large or greater number have assisted in the work of the wards and dining rooms within the building.

Women engage in useful employments in still larger numbers than do the men, partly because they are naturally more industriously disposed, and in part, also, because there is a greater variety of indoor pursuits in which women may engage than men.

AMUSEMENTS.

These have been similar in the past to those of preceding years, and have consisted in humorous lectures and illustrations of character; a course of ten lectures on Phrenology, by Prof. Nelson Sizer, of New York, illustrated by casts of heads, lithographic prints, &c., which was attended by the officers, employés and patients with much interest and profit; of theatrical representations and tableaux; of concerts, with instrumental and vocal music; dancing, with music by an orchestra of several pieces, while the brass band of the institution often engaged with their instruments in discoursing sweet music in summer evenings on the lawn near the building.

A large proportion of the inmates daily resort in classes to the enclosed courts in rear of the building, of which there are five for each sex, fitted with board walks and summer houses, where they pass several hours a day when the weather is suitable. A considerable number of each, also, particularly of the men, walk in parties with attendants, several miles at a time, through the adjacent country.

The men here, as elsewhere, also engage in outdoor games, base and foot-ball, quoits, &c., the former being considered, however, as quite violent, and the latter as rather a dangerous mode of exercise.

Within the wards of the building, many engage in conversation, in reading and writing, in games of cards, chess, backgammon, checkers, &c., being, appearing and acting, much like men and women elsewhere; indeed, a very good definition of insanity is, that the subjects of the malady are much like other people, only a little more so.

THE BRAIN.

IN HEALTH AND IN DISEASE.

The brain is the physical organ or agent by or through which the mind is manifested in this life, and is, therefore, entitled to primary consideration in any and every investigation in regard to the faculties of the latter.

The essential requisites of a perfect brain are that its material substance be of good quality; that it be of sufficient size and of proper form.

When these requisites are fulfilled, experience teaches that the faculties of the mind are manifested in the greatest strength and in the most harmonious manner.

IDIOCY.

This term is used to indicate the absence or the extreme weakness of the mental faculties resulting from congenital or natural imperfection in the quality, size and form of the brain. The condition may be partial or nearly complete, according to the degree in which these defects exist in the brain.

Responsibility, in this condition, is, of course, at the lowest possible standard.

IMBECILITY.

This term also indicates natural deficiency of the mental faculties, and proceeds from the same physical causes, though less in degree, as those that induce idiocy. It is ordinarily used to represent such extreme cases of mental weakness as border on idiocy. For the purposes of this inquiry, however, I shall use it in a more comprehensive sense, and include all those individuals in whom the mental incapacity depends, not merely on deficient intellectual strength, but also on the influence of irregularly developed feelings of various kinds, covering all forms and degrees of natural weakness and eccentricity of character and conduct. This class of persons, as it is known, are unreliable as observers and thinkers, their mental conclusions being formed either by naturally defective intellectual faculties or under the influence of sentiments and feelings, some of which are inactive and weak, while others are, or may be, unusually strong and wayward in their action.

In such instances the conclusions of the intellect are often based upon fancies rather than facts, and the life of the individual consists of a lengthened series of misjudgments and mistakes in opinion and action.

Prominent among the examples of this description of mental imbe-

cility are persons with moderately, even fairly developed intellectual powers, associated with weak sense of truth and justice, and strong or very strong feelings of pride and vanity. Such a combination of ruling powers, if coupled with a highly nervous temperament, as may happen, would result in great extremes of mental manifestation; sometimes appearing brilliant in speech or reply; at others, proud and overbearing, or, the reverse, of weak and contemptible. Many of these cases are so extreme in the unsoundness of their reasoning, and so eccentric in their feelings, language and conduct, as to make it difficult, if they have broken the law, to judge whether their acts proceed from ordinary criminal motive and impulse, or from the rash promptings of minds bereft of reason.

It may be added, also, that the difficulty of distinguishing the true character of such cases or combinations, is rendered still greater if their very peculiar course of life and living has been uniform in character and prolonged through a series of years. When this occurs, the only available, and, indeed, the only true test of the mental condition, as it regards responsibility, would be as to whether the eccentricities of the subject proceeded from a naturally unbalanced but healthy brain, or from mental derangement, resulting from actual *disease* of that organ. In the one case he would be legally responsible for the results of criminal conduct toward his fellow-man, while, in the other, he would be justly excused from punishment on the ground of insanity.

INSANITY.

The mental disorder (not disease) known as insanity, according to an eminent author, consists in a more or less prolonged departure, without adequate external cause, from the state of feeling and modes of thinking usual to the individual when in health; this condition being, in all cases, caused by and dependent upon diseases of the brain.

The term lunacy is often used as synonymous with insanity, and implies some connection or relation between the moon and the mental faculties, which, except in the most general way, is inadmissible.

Mental derangement is another and still better term than either of the former, to indicate disorder of the mind.

The disease of the brain, on which it depends, may be characterized by depressed, perverted or excited action, and be partial or general in extent, that is, involve one or many of the mental faculties, according as it is more or less circumscribed or diffused over that organ.

FORMS OF INSANITY.

As the brain, in its functional office, is divided into several general regions—the regions of the intellectual faculties, of the moral and

religious sentiments, and of the animal or selfish feelings—so insanity is divided into three principal forms, which are characterized by the disordered state of these several classes of faculties.

The more minute and mixed varieties under these general heads, will correspond to the number and office of the affected regions of the brain and faculties corresponding thereto, and all the forms will be modified, as before stated, by the character of the morbid action affecting the region or part.

INTELLECTUAL REGION.

The mental symptoms of disease in this region of the brain consist in a depressed, perverted, or excited state of the intellectual faculties, perceptive and reflective, according as the disease of the physical part is characterized by these several grades or forms of action. If the diseased is less than the natural action of the brain, then the faculties appear obtuse and tardy in their exercise; the person perceives the character of external objects with slowness and difficulty; or, fails altogether to form a definite mental conclusion in regard to them; thus forming a well marked case of acute dementia.

On the contrary, if the disease is characterized by excitement or increased action, some or all of the faculties of the group, including the organs of the special senses, are rendered preternaturally acute.

The person perceives the qualities of physical objects quickly, remembers persons and things distinctly, speaks fluently and reasons rapidly, though perhaps incorrectly. He is liable to have various hallucinations, or false perceptions, through disorder of the observing faculties, and, generally, from morbid bodily sensations. He will also have delusions, or false judgments of the reasoning faculties, through disease of this region of the brain, with which they stand related, or, on which they depend for their manifestation.

REGION OF THE SENTIMENTS.

The faculties of this class consist of the higher feelings proper to man, and when disturbed by disease of the brain, are diminished, perverted or increased in their natural strength, as were the first named, according to the character of the morbid action present. If the moral and religious faculties, the highest of this class, are involved and unduly excited, a hopeful, joyful, and even ecstatic state of the feelings in reference to their present condition and future prospects, is experienced; and the attention of the individual is exclusively engaged in the contemplation of such subjects and scenes as relate to their gratification.

On the contrary, it often occurs that the hopeful feelings are diminished in connection with, and in proportion to the increase of the cautious and timid; when, if the general health of the person is

low, all the symptoms of profound religious melancholy are at once developed, the very opposite state to that first described.

In other cases, extreme vanity, pride and obstinacy of character may be developed, as the effect of morbid excitement or perversion of the faculties, or from a state of generally diminished action in this region of the brain, may result great humility and indecision of character.

REGION OF THE PROPENSITIES.

This region of the brain relates primarily to the wants of an animal body, and its connection with a physical world, though the faculties manifested by or through it, are also called upon to lend important aid to those of the other classes; and, hence, to serve the two-fold purpose for which they are designed, they are endowed with great natural strength, which renders them spontaneously active, and, therefore, highly efficient. In this group are arranged the faculties that relate to the acquisition of property, the sustenance of the body, the defense of personal rights, the propagation of the species, &c., &c. When this part of the brain is duly developed only, and the faculties trained to act in proper subordination to the higher orders of reason and moral sentiment, they are sources of bodily health and vigor, of great personal enjoyment to man, and should be considered, as they deserve to be, not only as highly respectable in their nature and objects, but really essential to man's existence and welfare while he lives in a material world, and is subject to the wants of an organized animal body.

From their inherent strength, however, and the too frequent want of enlightened training, from which many, if not most minds suffer, they are liable to become irregular and excessively active, and are then popularly and perhaps properly denominated passions, though we here suppose a degree of activity and strength that does not transcend the bounds of healthy action in the brain, and for which their possessor is still responsible.

When, however, to large and habitually active organs of this class is superadded the excitement of disease, which latter has perhaps arisen from the functional excesses of the parts involved, we have developed the most revolting forms of insanity, including, as symptoms, the manifestation of rage, profanity, violence, causeless revenge, thirst for blood, maniacal fury, &c., &c.

DEMENTIA.

This is a state in which there is impairment or loss of power in the mental faculties. It may result from a natural decline in the power of the brain and in a consequent failure in the strength of the mind; it may, also, be partial or general, involving few or many faculties.

It sometimes appears as an acute affection or condition, in or near the beginning of an attack of insanity, in which case it may soon pass away, the mind regaining its usual activity and strength.

When it comes on, however, after a prolonged period of derangement, as a consequence or result of chronic disease of the brain, the condition is hopeless, as regards recovery, and the responsibility of the individual is quite lost on account of the mental weakness.

RECAPITULATION.

The distinction to be made between insane and criminal conduct is this: The former is prompted or caused by a state of the mind resulting from disease of the brain, to be established by the circumstances and symptoms of each case, separately; while the latter arises from, or is associated with, a healthy but perverted use of that organ.

In one, the person is partially or wholly irresponsible, because his moral liberty is abridged or restrained by disease, while the other is responsible for his conduct to the extent of his ability for judging and acting rightly, because thus far free. Of course, this distinction does not apply, as has been heretofore stated, to cases of idiocy, either intellectual or moral, in which the brain is defective in quality or development, or both, though healthy in action.

A degree of confusion has arisen in some, or, perhaps, in many cases, in regard to the nature of insanity, from the language of statutory or legal definitions, which have been made or interpreted to embrace only, or mainly, those cases of insanity in which the intellectual faculties are specially at fault. In this way the whole class of cases of mental disorder, in which disturbed and deranged feelings, whether of the moral or animal class, or both, arising from disease of the brain, and popularly, though inaccurately, called "moral insanity," is brought into disrepute, or wholly ignored by courts and juries. In estimating the responsibility of an individual, whose character and conduct has been changed by disease of the brain, it should be fully understood and admitted that, while derangement of the intellectual faculties may induce delusions and impair or destroy his knowledge of right and wrong, so, too, a similar disease of the brain resulting in derangement of the affective faculties, either moral, religious, or animal and selfish feelings, these acting as impulses to conduct, through the influence of motives that address themselves naturally to them, may destroy the ability of the individual to control his conduct and expression, and lead, even more certainly, to wrong action or the commission of crime, than would result from the loss of the knowledge of right and wrong in the intellectual powers.

When it is known that in so many, indeed, so large a proportion of the persons who are certified as insane and received into institutions of this class, the derangement of the feelings is a more prominent symptom than that of the intellect, it is proper to assume that it re-

sults from cerebral disease in the former case as much as in the latter; and, hence, that the responsibility of the subject is as much impaired, or as fully destroyed, in the one case as in the other.

To illustrate the fact, and the frequency in which the feelings are directly involved, I have but to call attention to some of them by name, as religious melancholy and remorse, religious fanaticism, which may be either a cause or consequence of mental derangement; morbid suspicion; cases of excessive vanity or pride and obstinacy of character; of excessive passion, hatred and revenge; of morbid cupidity, in which patients eagerly appropriate to self everything within their reach; or the opposite, in which the desire for property is impaired and the person allows everything to slip from his possession. In other cases, from disorder of the feelings, there is unusual depression, melancholy, timidity, suspicion and groundless apprehension; still others are full of hope and gayety, seeming to live in a world where everything is bright and beaming with excellence and perfection. Usually the desire to live is very strong, persons flying from danger with the greatest alacrity, while in some the love of life seems to be utterly extinct, the person indulging and cherishing only the thought of how to procure release from it. Again, hunger and thirst are undoubtedly mental qualities and depend upon the brain for healthy manifestation. While in health, there is a large range in the exercise of appetite, yet under the influence of disease the tendency with some is to take most inordinate quantities, while, on the contrary, a patient has been known to refuse to take food voluntarily for two years, it being administered during that entire period by aid of a stomach tube. In still others, in which there is a morbid perversion of appetite, refuse matter of the most loathsome and disgusting character may be taken with avidity. Again, it is found that individuals of both sexes, who previously had been remarkable for correctness of conduct and moderation of passion, become conspicuous for impetuosity of desire, gross obscenity and contempt of decency, as a consequence of derangement from cerebral disease. Many other examples might be given in which the most prominent symptoms of the insanity consist in the disorder of the affective faculties, thus demonstrating most clearly that the regions of the brain through which they are manifested are very liable to be affected by disease, and that the responsibility of individuals may be as certainly impaired or destroyed through their agency, as if the intellectual faculties were primarily and chiefly affected. It may be added, however, that while in some cases the disease causing insanity is limited to a large extent to one or the other regions of the brain, yet, that in many, as has been stated heretofore, all are involved, and in nearly equal proportions, the false perceptions and judgments of the intellectual faculties, and the depressed, excited or perverted feelings, acting and re-acting on each other to produce morbid results in about equal degrees.

FORMS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.

For the admission of this class three forms are used: a certificate of insanity by a regular physician, made under oath before a magistrate; a request for their admission in writing, and a bond with two signers, duly witnessed, for their support, removal, &c., and with proper reference as to responsibility, if the parties are not personally known.

POOR AND INDIGENT PATIENTS.

For the admission of poor or pauper patients, application should be made by the overseer of the township or ward of the city where they reside, to a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, and for one of the indigent class, (a person of some, but small means,) by a friend to the same officer.

Copies of the above named forms are given in the appendix to this report, and printed blanks for use will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of the Asylum.

NOTICE TO PATIENTS OF THE PURPOSE OF FRIENDS.

Insane persons should generally be informed of the decision of friends to place them in an institution before leaving home for the purpose. Should this, however, be omitted from motives of expediency, it is important for the welfare of patients and the success of their treatment after admission, that great care be taken that no false or exaggerated statement be made to them in regard to the nature and objects of the institution, or the ability of the medical officers to give certain and speedy relief.

If this course be taken, the confidence of the patient is secured by the medical officer, and an important advantage gained in his treatment afterward.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Gratuitous copies of the following papers have been received: "Jerseyman" and "Chronicle," and "Free Democratic Banner," Morristown, and "Star of the Cape," Cape May, New Jersey; from Fowler & Wells, one copy of the "Phrenological Journal."

Many daily and weekly secular, and many weekly religious papers are taken by the institution and its officers and employés, which are largely read by the inmates.

Religious services in the chapel on Sunday have been regularly held during the past year.

To the Board of Managers, I beg to return my thanks for their interest in and attention to the affairs of the institution, and for the sympathy and support they have given me while engaged in the duties of my station. I am here reminded of the great loss sustained by the institution, in the removal by death during the past year, of Messrs. F. S. Lathrop, President; W. G. Lathrop and J. S. Read, members of the Board of Managers, and who had also performed most conspicuous services as part of the original Board of Commissioners for erecting, fitting, furnishing and organizing the institution. To say that they attended to the duties of both the former and latter office in the most intelligent, careful, painstaking and successful manner, is the highest tribute that can be paid to their memory.

To the resident officers and many faithful attendants and assistants employed, I would express my appreciation of the efforts made in their respective stations, to carry out the great design of giving relief to the afflicted.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

State Asylum for the Insane, November 1st, 1882.

APPENDIX TO STEWARD'S REPORT.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

GARDEN—1882.

11,000	Heads celery, 4c.....	\$440 00
7,620	" " cabbage, 4c.....	304 80
225	Bushels carrots, 75c.....	168 75
200	" " parsnips, 70c.....	140 00
250	" " beets, 70c.....	175 00
125	" " rutabagas, 35c.....	43 75
25	" " flat turnips, 25c.....	6 25
20	" " onions, 85c.....	17 00
25	" " oyster plant, \$1.....	25 00
64	" " asparagus, \$1.....	64 00
51	" " rhubarb, 25c.....	12 75
112	" " peas, \$1.....	112 00
28	" " string beans, 50c.....	14 00
60	" " lima " 45c.....	27 00
445	" " potatoes, 80c.....	356 00
40	" " cucumbers, 50c.....	20 00
400	" " tomatoes, 45c.....	180 00
200	Heads cauliflower, 10c.....	20 00
3,468	" " lettuce, 2c.....	69 36
20,000	Ears corn (sweet) $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	150 00
200	Pumpkins, 3c.....	6 00
80	Squash, 4c.....	3 20
75	Egg plants, 5c.....	3 75
600	Bundles corn-stalks, 3c.....	18 00
1,035	Quarts currants, 8c.....	82 80
600	" " strawberries, 10c.....	60 00
600	" " blackberries, 10c.....	60 00
321	" " raspberries, 10c.....	32 10
2,084	Muskmelons, 4c.....	83 36
48	Bushels grapes, 2,160 lbs, 6c.....	129 60
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " apples, \$1.....	2 50
12	" " pears, \$1.....	12 00
17	" " bartlett, \$1.50.....	25 50
18	" " seckel, \$1.50.....	27 00
9	" " early, \$1.25.....	11 25
118	Baskets peaches, \$1.....	118 00
		\$3,020 72

DAIRY AND FARM—1882.

12,011	Gallons milk, 20c.....	\$2,402 20
102½	Dozen eggs, 30c.....	30 75
1,500	Bundles corn fodder, 2c.....	30 00
108	Tons hay, \$18.....	1,944 00
15	" rye straw, \$10.....	150 00
30	" oat " \$8.....	240 00
1,594	Bushels corn in the ear, 45c.....	697 05
582	" potatoes, 75c.....	436 50
78	" " small, 50c.....	39 00
1,082	" Oats, 45c.....	486 90
353	" Rye, 75c.....	264 75
8	" Hungarian seed, \$3.....	24 00
3,825	Bundles cornstalks, 3c.....	114 75
2,200	Quinces, \$1.50.....	33 00
63	Barrels apples, \$1.50.....	94 50
57	" " selected, \$2.50.....	142 50
600	Bushels " cider, 15c.....	90 00
5	" " crab, \$1.50.....	7 50
6	" pears, \$1.....	6 00
		<hr/>
		\$7,243 40
22	Weeks' pasture for 32 cattle.....	316 80
		<hr/>
		\$10,580 92

STOCK—1882.

15	Calves, 1,878 lbs., 6c.....	\$112 68
125	Fowls, 50c.....	62 50
10	Turkeys, \$1.50.....	15 00
234	Head swine, estimated value.....	1,120 00
49	Pigs consumed.....	106 00
		<hr/>
		1,416 18
		<hr/>
		\$11,997 10

ACCOUNT OF FRUIT, &c., CANNED AND PRESERVED.

88	Gallons cherries.	22	Gallons crab apples.
18½	" currants.	462	" tomatoes.
11½	" raspberries.	38½	" currant and quince jelly.
16½	" blackberries.	124	" quinces.
508	" peaches.	325	Quarts miscellaneous.
90	" pears.		

MATTRESS ROOM REPORT—1882.

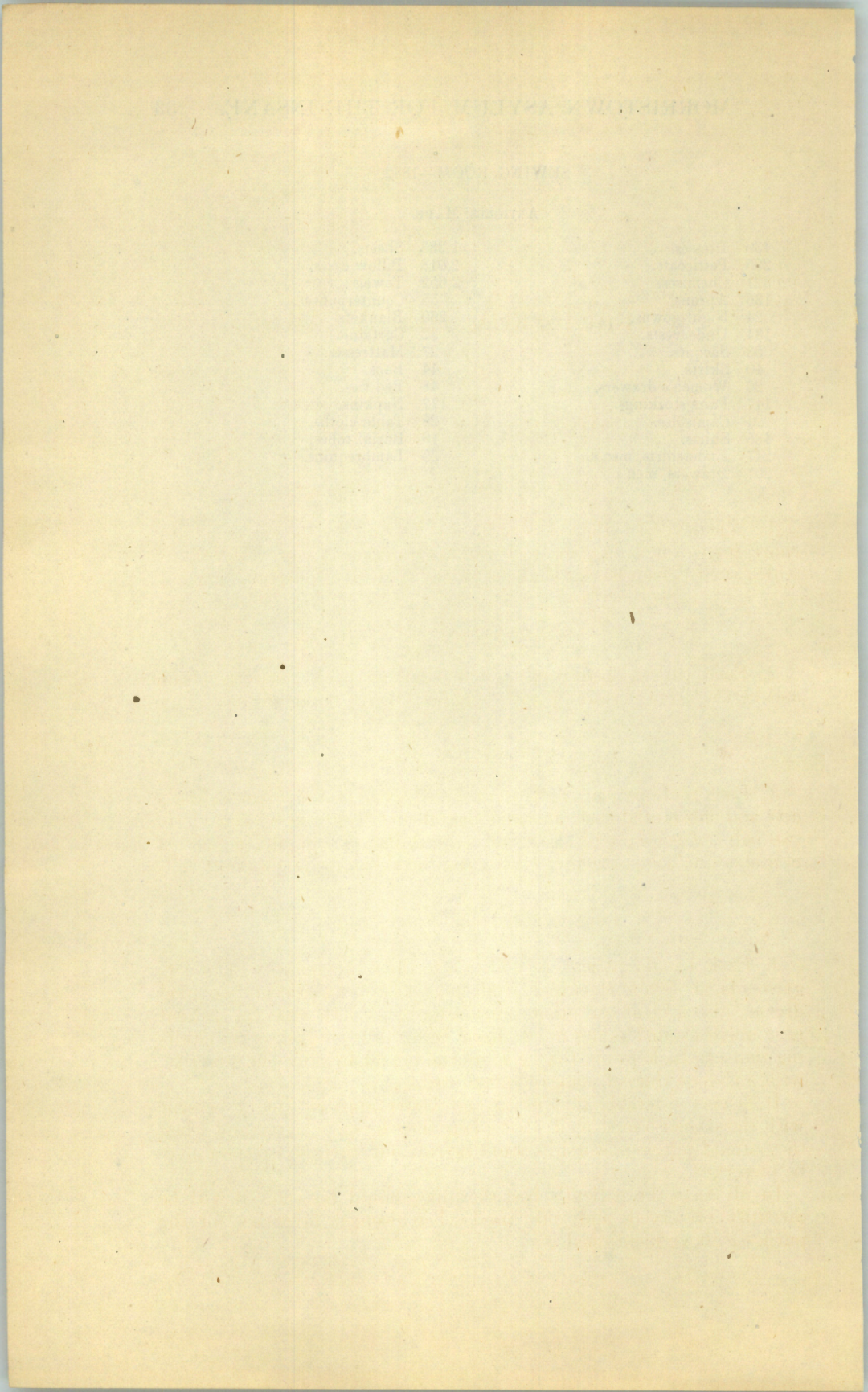
ARTICLES MADE.

187	New single hair mattresses.	1,500	Hair pillows made over.
15	" double " "	325	Bed protectors.
200	" hair pillows.	160	Chairs caned.
300	Single hair mattresses made over.	25	Pieces furniture upholstered.
		40	Brackets made.
10	Double hair mattresses made over.	65	Mattress ticks made.
20	New feather pillows.	14	Lambrequins " "
		240	Pillow ticks " "

SEWING ROOM—1882.

ARTICLES MADE.

439	Dresses.	1,285	Sheets.
295	Petticoats.	2,018	Pillow cases.
321	Chemises.	2,652	Towels.
136	Aprons.	55	Counterpanes.
24	Night-gowns.	260	Blankets.
184	Undervests.	32	Curtains.
53	Sacques.	27	Mattresses.
40	Skirts.	44	Bags.
20	Women's drawers.	48	Bed ties.
147	Pairs stockings.	177	Napkins.
24	Camisoles.	28	Table cloths.
435	Shirts.	10	Burial robes.
247	Undershirts, men's.	25	Lambrequins.
207	Drawers, men's.		



EXTRACT FROM THE BY-LAWS.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

ORDER OF WARRANT FILED.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the Asylum by the order of any court, justice or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

CLEANLINESS.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin or any contagious or infectious disease.

CLOTHING FOR MEN.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woollen cloth, two pairs of socks, a black cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

4. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when they become better and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved.

In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent—it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned.

JEWELRY, &C.

5. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, etc., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

HISTORY OF CASE.

6. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with him should accompany him to the Asylum, from whom minute, but often essential, particulars may be learned.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

7. The price of board, including washing and attendance, for all who are supported at public charge, is three dollars per week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price varies from five to ten dollars, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. Higher prices are paid by a special agreement with the Superintendent for extra attention and accommodations. Payments required to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission.

BOND, &C.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons excepting those sent at the expense of the counties.

Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond, and, if *strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.*

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

FOR THE ADMISSION, ETC., OF PRIVATE INSANE PATIENTS.*

—◆—
FORM OF REQUEST.

To the Superintendent of the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J.":

The undersigned, of the — of —, in the county of —, is desirous of placing in the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J.," and hereby requests the admission therein of —, a resident of the — of —, in the county of —, who is aged — years, and has been — is a native of —, in the State of —, and is — of the undersigned.

Dated —, 18—.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT OF INSANITY BY A PHYSICIAN.

—————, 18—.

I, —, physician of the township of —, in the county of —, do certify under oath that I have examined into the state of health and mental condition of —, of the township of —, in the county of —, and that — is, in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject to be sent to the State Asylum for the Insane.

—————.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

—————.

* Applications for admission of patients, if made by letter, should be addressed to the Superintendent, Post Office address, Morris Plains, N. J.

FORM OF BOND.

Whereas, —, of —, in the county of —, an insane person, has been admitted as a patient into "The State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J.": now, therefore,

We, the undersigned, in consideration thereof, jointly and severally bind ourselves to —, Treasurer of said Asylum, to pay to him and his successors in office the sum of — dollars and — cents per week, for the care and board of said insane person, as long as — shall continue in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by — requiring more than ordinary care and attention; and, also, to provide — with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for — by the Steward of the Asylum; and to remove — from the Asylum whenever the room occupied by — shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or whenever — shall be required to be removed by the Managers or Superintendent; and, also, to pay all expenses incurred by the Managers or Superintendent in sending said patient to — friends, in case one or either of us shall fail to remove said patient when required to do as aforesaid; and if — shall be removed at the request of — friends before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then to pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless — shall be sooner cured, and, also, to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages — may do to the furniture or other property of said Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after it becomes due.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names this — day of —, in the year 18—.

Name.	Residence.	P. O. Address.
Name.	Residence.	P. O. Address.

Signed and sealed in the presence of —.

FORMS AND DIRECTIONS

FOR THE ADMISSION, ETC., OF INDIGENT AND PAUPER INSANE PATIENTS.

FORM OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGE.

I, A. B., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of —, and State of New Jersey, do hereby report that application has been made to me on behalf of C. D., a resident of the [township, ward or borough] of —, in said county, alleged to be insane [and in indigent circumstances, or a pauper, as the case may be], and that pursuant to the act of the Legislature, in such cases made and provided, I have called before me Dr. —, a respectable physician, and other credible witnesses, to wit: [state their names] and having examined them, and fully investigated the case, and not deeming it necessary to call a jury, I do hereby decide and certify that satisfactory proof has been adduced before me showing the said C. D. to be an insane person, and that — has not sufficient estate or means to support — under said visitation of insanity.

Given under my hand at —, in the county and State aforesaid, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and —.

A. B.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIAN.

— County, ss.—I, A. B., being duly sworn according to law, do certify and declare that I have examined into the state of health and mental condition of C. D., of the [township, ward or borough] of —, of said county of —, and that I am of opinion that — is insane.

A. B., *Physician.*

Sworn and subscribed before me this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

A. B., *Judge, &c.*

The Chosen Freeholder or Freeholders of the township, ward or borough must then endorse the above order and certificate as follows: "Approved," and sign his or their names as the Chosen Freeholder or Freeholders of the [township, ward or borough] of — and county of —.

CERTIFICATE OF THE COUNTY CLERK.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
— County, } ss.

I, A. B., Clerk of the county of —, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the report and certificate of —, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, in the case of —, and also the certificate of Dr. —, thereunto appended, as filed in my office; that the foregoing is a true copy of the endorsement thereon, and that [A. B. and C. D.], whose name — signed to the said endorsement of approval, — member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of said [township, ward or borough], in said county, and that said signature — is in — proper handwriting.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office at —, this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

A. B., *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

To his Excellency George C. Ludlow, Governor, and the Legislature of the State of New Jersey:

The Commissioners to select a site and build an Asylum for the Insane of this State, appointed under the act approved March 31st, 1871, in compliance with the provisions of said act, respectfully submit their report for the year ending October 31st, 1882.

At the date of the last report a balance of \$6,127.38 remained in hands of the Treasurer, from which has been disbursed during the past year \$469.47, leaving \$5,657.91 of the appropriation to enlarge the reservoir and for out-buildings, subject to the order of the Commission. An approved indebtedness of \$1,779.65 for construction of new reservoir remains unsettled. The balance which will remain in our hands not seeming sufficient to warrant the Commissioners in commencing the construction of farm buildings, no steps were taken in that direction.

Considerable complaint from citizens residing in the neighborhood of the Asylum has been made to the Managers on account of the discharge of the sewage into the streams, and the necessity of legislative action being fully presented in their report, to which you are respectfully referred for more particular information on that subject. The accompanying report of the Treasurer gives the details of the expenditures during the year and the balance now on hand.

Respectfully submitted,

BEACH VANDERPOOL,
GEORGE A. HALSEY,
ANTHONY RECKLESS,
A. W. CUTLER,
GARRET ACKERSON, JR.,
JOSIAH MEEKER,

Commissioners.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From October 31st, 1881, to November 1st, 1882..

1881.	DR.	
October 31.	To balance.....	\$6,127 38
1882.	CR.	
October 31.	By disbursements from October 31st, 1881.....	\$469 47
" " "	balance.....	5,657 91
		<u> </u> \$6,127 38

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

1881.		
November 23.	Pay rolls of teams, laborers, &c., at new reservoir.....	\$285 17
	Sundries.....	184 30
		<u> </u> \$469 47

An approved indebtedness of \$1,779.65, for construction of new reservoir, remain unsettled.

